19.

AN ANSWER IN

Juſt vindication of ſome religious and worthy Gentlemen of *Pembrokeſhire*.

Againſt a ſcandalous Pamphlet publiſhed in print by one *Iohn Poyer* late Mayor of *Pembroke*.

Set forth by ſuch as have been eye-witneſſes of of the affairs of that County, from the beginning of theſe unnaturall warres, who love Truth and Juſtice, hate Oppreſſion and Falſhood.

Auritis denis oculatum teſtibus unum
Cur præfers? audis nam, Poyer, ipſe malè.

As alſo the Petition of Mr. *Nathaniel Cradock*, a very godly Preacher to the Honourable Committee of the Houſe of Commons in Parliament concerning plundered Miniſters, of intolerable abuſes done him by the ſaid *Iohn Poyer*, with ſeverall Orders, Certificates, and Letters concerning that buſineſſe.

London Printed, 1646.

To the Reader.

THe following Vindication was drawn up and finiſhed within three dayes after ſight of the Relation, and was preſently intended for the Preſſe; but there being a rumour of a ſecond part to be ſet forth by another hand within few dayes, it was thought fit to expect that alſo for preventing trouble of a ſecond Impreſſion. This ſecond hath not yet appeared, and therefore it is requiſite no longer to defer the diſ-abuſing of them that have ſeen and read the Relation, who by this time perchance have paſſed their verdict, and taken all for granted, becauſe not gainſayed. The Author of the Relation hath had notice of this Anſwer: and the Reader is moved in arreſt of Judgement to peruſe the Vindication be-

fore ſentence. 'Tis hoped this motion will eaſily be granted by the moderate Intelligencer, who this week hath begunne to deliver his opinion in this matter upon hearing of one ſide. It is preſumed the caſe being truly ſtated, and both parties with their proofs heard, will both alter his opinion in this matter, and keep him within the limits of moderation, which is very much deſired.

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An Answer, in just vindication of some Religious and Worthy Gentlemen of *Pembrokeshire.*

IN pursuance of the Relation, as it lies, this following Discourse must passe through these two Stages, *Truth*, and *Impartiall Dealing*, (both which are bawked by the Relator in every line) so that if the Reader please to cast his eye upon the Relation first, and then peruse this Vindication, he will finde every thing in charge either convinced of untruth, partiality, or both. It was long after the beginning of these unhappy differences betweene King and Parliament, that the Marquesse of *Hertford* came to *Carmarthen*, the Battell of *Edghill* being then fought in *Octob.* 1642. at which time the Gentry were by him first summoned to appeare; nor were the Summons otherwise then by particular Letters directed, only to some few Gentlemen of that County; whereby it is evident, no generall appearance was intended. The Marquesse declared, his Majesty had received Supplies of Men, Armes, and Money, out of all other Shires of *Wales*, except that County, and therefore required the like Complyance. To which answer was returned by the Sheriffe (a discreet man, now a Colonell in the Army,) and those few Gentlemen present, That the Irish Rebels did daily infest their Coast, and therefore neither men nor Armes could be spared; and to the Money they pleaded losses by Sea, and non ability. With which Answer, the Marquesse not satisfied, commands the Sheriffe to summon the Country to *Haverford*, where Contribution being motioned by the Sheriffe, in pursuance of his Lordships Commands, nothing was concluded, all Parties declined, and the Marquesse went for *England*. That negotiation thus finished, a calme continued severall months after; nor was there any such labouring or intreties for gayning parties to either side, as the Relator pretends, nor was

there any party at all, or diviſion for a long time after; nor any Commiſſion of *Array* publiſhed or executed; nor Maſter *Elliot* Commiſſioner, or Maſter *Lort*, Treaſurer of that Committee, there being then no Committee in that County. Neither was there any ſuch thing executed by them, or any ſuch Warrants thundred forth, as is injuriouſly related: the ſaid particulars being no other then a fardle of untruths. And here doth the Relator (to ſave his credit) ſlip over a great *hiatus* and intervall of time (almoſt a whole yeare) without mentioning one ſyllable of a Treaty, Agreement, and Subſcription to an Aſſociation with *Carmarthen* and *Cardigan* Shires; wherein to prevent the Lord *Herberts* Command over thoſe Counties, (who was a notorious Papiſt, and had Commiſſion from the King to be Lord Lieutenant of *South Wales*) the Earle of Carbery was made Commander in Chiefe by the conſent and Subſcription of all the Juſtices of Peace, and Gentry of that County, except only two or three Officers of the Souldiery, who kept within the ſtrong Towne and Caſtle of Pembroke. And now ſee how the Deſigne was laid and carried; ſome of theſe Gentlemen who had ſubſcribed the Aſſociation, betooke themſelves into *Pembroke* about May, 1643. and (not intending at firſt to be ſeene in the head of any Party themſelves) they ſet up one *Poyer*, a man of meane birth and education, brought up by Maſter *John Mevrick*, Cuſtomer of *Milford*, firſt a boy in his Kitchin, then Groome of his Stable, after in the Trade of a Glover, one of ſuch impudent rudeneſſe, that few Gentlemen (though deſirous to have ſerved the Parliament, and have made their abode in that Town) could indure his inſolency. Now was *Poyer* made forthwith Deputy-Mayor of *Pembroke*, (though the Mayor himſelfe reſided in Towne) he commands all, firſt violates the Peace, goes with ſome Horſe to *Tinby*, a Towne then well affected, and (pretending a friendly viſit) ſeizes upon the Ordnance, drives the Townesmen into the Steeple, then departs jeering at their diſtracted feares, without any Guard left for preſerving the Towne for the Parliament. Hence the ſource and fountaine of that Counties calamity, and of *Poyers* riſing. Hereupon the Mayor and Aldermen of *Tinby* (thus affrighted) call a Councell, where is reſolved, that two of them, (*viz.*) *Thomas Wyat* Mayor, and *Evan Longe* Alderman, ſhould ride to the Earle of *Carbery*, who accordingly did the day following, and procured him to ſend down two Companies of Foot, which are received, and *Tinby* Garriſoned for the King. All this was ſo ſuddenly done, in the midſt of Harveſt, 1643. that the whole County ſtood amazed in great perplexity; the occaſion whereof proceeded meerly by that ill carriage of the Deputy Mayor of *Pembroke*

broke, yet by the Relation injuriously cast upon Master *Lort* and Master *Elliot*, who were then many miles absent, and in no wise privy to any part of the designe. After this, not many daies passed before the Earle of *Carbery* and Judge *Jenkins* came with Supplies of Horse and Foot to *Tinby*, the Judge being sent (as was conceived by many that knew the Earles carriage and inclination) of purpose to observe the others actions and demeanor: The Judge frames the Warrants, and the Earle subscribes the Summons, first to the Gentry, after to the rest of the County. Some of the Gentlemen (that had formerly subscribed the Association) appeare either there or at *Haverford*; some few of the Subscribers keepe in *Pembroke*, yet with correspondence, relation of friendship, and presents to the Earle at *Tinby*. In *October* following, *Poyer* (raised from his deputation to be Mayor Paramount) subscribes an Instrument, whereto he affixes the Towne Seal, *in hæc verba. (viz.)*

WE the Mayor, Bayliffs, Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Town of *Pembroke*, whose names are subscribed, do sincerely, on the faith of loyall Subjects, declare, That we will, with our lives and fortunes, defend his Majesty, his royall person, Crowne and Dignity; and for the Towne and Castle of *Pembroke*, we do further declare on the like faith, That we shall to the utmost of our endeavour, preserve and defend the same, against all such as shall force a Garrison on the said Towne and Castle, and all other Forces under the name of King and Parliament, or any other. And we do further declare, That we will keep the Town and Castle for his Majesty, and no other; And we doe heartily desire the wonted Trade and Commerce with the County and Towns therein, and our neighbouring Counties and Townes, as also a free Trade and Commerce by Sea and Land. For assurance whereof we have fixed, &c.

Which Instrument was by him sent to the said Earle at *Tinby*, to be presented his Majesty, which was done accordingly. Thus was the state and condition of that County in *October*, 1643. before the *Oxford* journey, which is not mentioned in the Relation, till after a preposterous insertion of some of the Mayors vaine glorious acts and atchievements; by which method, as well as by the stile of the Relation, partiality of the discourse, and by the dispersing the Books with his owne hand to his acquaintance in *London*, the reader may perceive, the late Mayor of *Pembroke* doth appeare himselfe to be the notorious Relator.

To proceed, therefore to unveile the naked truth, and wipe off the

fucus

fucus he hath put upon his seeming glorious actions. What soever the Relator saith to the contrary, *Pembroke* had both Walls and Gates repaired long before, *Tinby*, *Haverford West*, and *Carew*, were secured; nor were those places secured, but by the said Earles and Judge *Jenkins* meanes, and by their Forces, after the taking of *Tinby*. Nor were the said Walls or Gates repaired at the charges of the said late Mayor, the mentioned Ship being not his, but properly belonging to one *Jenkins* of *Cowbridge*, and the decayed Walls were repaired by the Inhabitants respectively, as every part fronted their Burgesses.

Captaine *Swanley*, at his first comming, paid for what Victuall he had of the Country, and was forced to depart for want of more. The Ship so much discourst of in the Relation, for the rare manner of surprisall, was indeed no prize at all, but the Vessell afterwards restored (by Order) to the owners, and the valiant surprize was in truth by drinking the Captaine drunke, which the Relation attributes to Gods blessing and the Mayors vertue. Then followes the second adventure upon another small Ship without Guns, related to be taken by Vollyes of two small Peeces of Ordnance and Musketeers in two Boats, which indeed was a remarkable piece of gallant service: This Vessell (now furnished with men and Arms, having none before) takes another, laden with Salt; and all this his owne every groat, no part accounted for to the State, either of Ship or Goods, yet hath he the face now to petition the Parliament, for no lesse then foure thousand pound disbursments, which is desired may appear in particulars, that the State be not cozened; as also what Receipts in ballance. But to proceed, The Relation sets forth these gallant actions, done before the going of Sir *Richard Philips*, Master *Lort*, Master *Elliot*, and Master *Bowen*, to *Oxford*, which is as true, as that they had presented the King with great summes of money, and desired a Commander in chiefe, &c. then which never was printed Story of lesse truth; for these Gentlemen, with Sir *Hugh Owen*, Burgesse of the Parliament for *Pembroke*, and Master *Lewis Barlow*, (whom the Relator partially mentions not) were compelled much against their frequent and earnest desires, with threats of present imprisonment, and losse of their Estates (then in the Enemies power) to go with the Earle in nature of disaffected persons to his Majesty, as appeared by the Kings confinement of them at first sight, and their great expence and long continuance at *Oxford*, before they could be discharged, having not carried with them so much money as did defray their eating charges. Where, during their abode, they were all frequently reviled openly, called Traytors and Roundheads, and otherwise abused; and yet they would not pay any

Fines

Fines, nor take pardons as some others of that County did, and importuned them to do the same.

And touching a Commander in chief, the Association long before Subscribed, had determined that, and the Earl of *Carbery* was Commissioned accordingly, and did execute the place some Months before the *Oxford* journey; but the sending of Shipping with Ordnance and Ammunition from *Bristoll* to secure the Harbour of *Milford*, was done by Sir *John Pennington*, one whom they never knew, nor had any knowledge of, nor action in, that designe, as the Relator falsly and maliciously suggesteth. And now the Relator mentions Mr. *Lorts* House garrisoned, which in truth was no other then by his own Servants, not a Souldier of the Kings party there; and this defence made for preservation of his Goods, occasioned by the Mayor of *Pembrooks* threats of plundering and actuall taking away of his Cattell.

Mr *Bowens* House was not garrison'd by him, but by the Earl of *Carbery*, yet charged upon Mr *Bowen* in the relation: which is as true as that five hundred pound was proffered for the Mayor of *Pembrooks* head: *Credat Judæus Apella:* for those that knew the Mayor can assure the Reader, the Enemy might have had him theirs soul and body better cheap. Now comes Captain *Swanley* into the relation and Harbour the second time, at whose arrivall (and not before) the Relator begins to mention Major Generall *Laugharns* first motion in the Parliaments service, and his Commission of Collonel from the Earl of *Essex*, who joyning with the Relator (mark the arrogance) and some few Seamen, stormed the Houses of *Stackepool* and *Trelloyne*. Thus the Relation. But the truth is, Admirall *Swanleys* arrivall (whom the Relator slightly mentions here, and disgracefully elsewhere) was the prime instrumentall cause of the *Parliaments* Successes in those parts. And his Seamen under the Command of Captain *Whitty* had the mannagery of the active part of the Service in taking of the two mentioned Houses, and *Pill*, and *Tinby*. Nor was there any atchievement in those times wherein the Seamen had not at least their equall share of Honour: witnesse the Relations in Print. As for the Author of this new Relation, he was not at the taking either of the Houses, or the *Pill* Fort, as is untruly by him alledged, but was then safe within the walls of *Pembrook* Town and Castle: indeed at *Tinby* Siege he at last appeared, where when he saw the Enemy give fire, he was observed to duck his head. But the Relation proceeds to *Trelloyne* House, which was taken not by Storme, as is related, but by Composition; nor was the House of Mr *Lort* Stormed, but taken by a wyle, and plundered while Mr *Lort* was in *Tinby* de-

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tained, and confined within that Town by the then Governor thereof; becauſe he would not declare himſelf for the King againſt the Parliament, and admit a Garriſon of the Kings Souldiers into his Houſe of *Stackepool*.

Shortly after the advance to *Carmarthenſheire*, *Laugharn* Caſtle taken by the Mayor of *Pembrook*, is related as a ſpeciall note of his Service done in abſence of the Generall (a moſt valiant piece) there being then neither Enemy nor reſiſtance. And now from *Laugharn* at the March to *Carmarthen*, he wonders where the *Pembrookſheire* Gentlemen are, when ſurely he cannot, without malicious blindneſſe, but ſee all preſent that were able to march. And Sir *Richard Phillips* with his two ſons: and Mr *Elliot* in the head of a Reſerve of Horſe at the conflict, before the Town was gained: onely Mr *Lort* being extreamly plundered of his Horſe, and Arms, &c. was before the advance bound for *London*, with Admirall *Swanley*, who was then ſent for home by the State. Here the Relator maliciouſly upbraids Captain *Swanley* for feaſting and entertaining Mr. *Lort* a Shipboard after his voluntarie coming in, according to the Declaration of both Kingdoms, and taking the Nationall Covenant, who ſince that time hath ſerved the *Parliament* with all faithfulneſſe and integrity, and in conformity to their Ordinances and Commands: Whereas the Mayor of *Pembrook* in September laſt did feaſt the Cavaliers upon a Faſt-day, and drink himſelf and them drunk in a beaſtly manner, but muſt be paſt by in ſilence. He proceeds to relate the coming down of *Gerrard*, where he inſerts himſelf as well in the defenſive as the active part of that War, whereas in truth he ſeldom ſtirred out of *Pembrook*, (where the Enemy came not all that Summer) nor did ever charge any Enemy in his own perſon. He talks of buying Arms at unreaſonable rates out of the Ships for the men he entertained, which Arms he afterwards compelled the poor Countrey Neighbours to pay for, at more unreaſonable rates then he bought them. A little after he fals upon Captain *Swanley* again, and Captain *Smith*, enviouſly jeering at their Gold-chains, falſly and arrogantly terming himſelf the Actor, them but Aſſiſtants to the ſervice of thoſe parts. All which, how varying from truth, let the reducing of *Pill-Fort*, and *Tinby* demonſtrate, with the Action wherein Captain *Smith* was ſlain.

In the ſame page with the like impudence, he charges Mr *Elliot*, Mr *Lort*, and Mr *Bowen*, with the chiefeſt delinquency in that County. And firſt ſaies they were ſworn to the Kings party; whereas in truth they never took any Oath at all but the Nationall Covenant, and as Commit-

Committees of *Parliament* since these Wars began. Secondly, that they were the causers of all the bloodshed of those parts; which is a thing so notoriously false, that an invention purely hatcht in Hell cannot adde to the forgery; nor can any instance be given, wherein any of them were at any time the cause of shedding blood. The succeeding Narration is hammered in the same forge; he tels the Reader that (after Captain *Swanleys* last arrivall) the new Committee questions him at *Haverford*, by what Authority he raised the Forces in *Pembrook*: Whereas this Question was never raised by the new Committee at *Haverford* or elsewhere; but by the old Committee at *Pembrook* (long before Captain *Swanleys* last return) upon the motion and desire of the Generall there in person. To which the Mayor replyed, that the Committee had no power to examine him, or to sit in that Town; and though the Ordinance of *Parliament* was then read, and shewed unto him, he would not obey. Whereby the Committee were compelled to depart, and to keep their residence at *Haverford*, within three miles of *Gerrards* head-quarter. Whereupon the Major Generall collecting the Relators ayme to be independent to his Commission, makes Lieutenant *Jones* Captain of the Troop which formerly went under the Relators Command.

And now he sets forth in his Relation that the troops of Horse and Dragoons, with the Arms, were his own proper Goods; whereas the contrary is a known truth, that both Horses and Arms were taken up by him out of that County without any consideration given (to this day) by him or any other. And for the payment of these men, their proportion did many times exceed the other Souldiers pay, even to the hazard of mutiny. As for the Committees carriage in that County, it hath been without self-ends, their attendance in the Service being hitherto wholly upon their own private purse, and not upon the publick Charge. They have not been backward in laying summes upon themselves particularly for the publick use, besides the payments of their proportion respectively in every Generall rate with the Countrey. Nor hath any Committee in *England* more willingly engaged their estates for the maintenance of this Cause; as appears by severall great sums borrowed by them of severall persons in *London*, and elsewhere, for the service of the State. For which alreadie some of them have been imprisoned here, and others (if not prevented by the State) like to suffer. What Committee of other Counties have willingly given so much free quarter in their own Houses as they have done to the Souldier in that County? This and much more will be made appear, to the shame of

the false and scandalous aspersions of the impudent Relator.

Upon the second advance to *Laugharn* it is also most untrue, that the provisions sent from *Pembrook* to the Army were any other then the Countrey Store. The Ammunition likewise related to be purchased by the Mayors purse, was of Captain *Swanleys* Ship provision, and the States goods; whereof the Relator hath yet great quantities left unspent, and none hitherto accounted for; and though he hath been by Warrant sent for to that end by the Committee of Accounts, yet hath he contemptuously disobeyed, run out of Town, and made no appearance.

In the next place, one falshood again appears in the neck of another: First, he saies *Laugharn* Castle was taken by Storme: how was it then, that the Governour and Souldiers departed upon quarter? Secondly, the Relator saies he marched to *Cardigan* with the Army, and there took both Town and Castle by Storme; How came it then to passe that he did not come within twenty miles of the Town and Castle of *Cardigan* from the first to the last of that Seige? but perfideously attempted to draw the Souldiers home to *Pembrook* from the Major Generals Army, because he was not permitted by the Souldier to carry away the plunder he had ingrossed at *Laugharn*. As touching the Committees sending to the Relator to deliver up *Carew* Castle to Sir *Richard Phillips*, it is answered, they did it upon good grounds, and by consent of the Major Generall; but that Sir *Richard* had formerly delivered it up to the *Enemy* is most abusively false.

In the next Section he acquaints you, that he had exhausted his own Stock by clothing, paying, and maintaining his men. His own stock before these Wars could not be exhausted, being no visible thing, either in Land or Goods; and the truth is, the clothes his men had, were received by him of the Committee, and the money which he payed them (if any) was out of Rents belonging to the State collected by him, and refused to be accounted for; which was the cause that (by generall Vote of the Committee) he was stayed by Captain *Swanley*: yet to this day hath he obstinately refused to account. Concerning the stopping of his man and Letters to the *Parliament*, there was no such stop or directions from the Committee, but both man and Letters did passe without contradiction; Nor had Captain *Swanley* reason to deliver him clothes and Salt, or what else of the States Goods by him desired, without Order of the Committee, which was by the Relator scorned and despised: yet now the Relator desireth, whatsoever hath been acted by him without order (though maliciously, and of set purpose)

pose) may not be interpreted by the *Parliament* to be done in contempt of their power; but rather to impute it to his want of knowledge and necessity: and then appeals to his Actions (which if you will beleeve him) were chiefly for the publick good; when in truth his endeavours were for self-ends meerly, and to colour rapine.

Thus hath he brought the Story down to *Gerrards* return in April last, and skipping over his losse of *Carew* Castle, fals upon the Committee (his old friends) who instead of assisting him (he tels you) some ran to the Enemy (these would be known) others ran a shipboord (these could do no lesse) the Relators abusing of them a little before, and the drunken rule he kept in *Pembrook*, was motive sufficient to avoid coming thither: but more of that anon. The correspondence with *Gerrard*, and the Committees leaving word at their Houses, that they were prisoners aboord the Ships, with Captain *Swanleys* not affoording Ammunition, while to be spared, is the Relators own fiction. But that some of the Committees aboord betook themselves to *London*, seeing the Countrey fired by the Enemy, is confest, yet not acknowledged an offence, because they had the consent of most of the rest of their fellows to go thither, and to represent the sad condition of the County to the State, who did accordingly solicite for relief and procur'd it. Good reason had they (at their coming to *London*) to complain of the Relator for beating, and thereby expelling their Ministers out of the Countrey, and for other publick and personall abuses; his tyranny over the well affected being not inferiour to *Gerrards* cruelty.

Now follows in the Relation the Seige and defence of *Pembrook*, where assuming all to himself, he mentions not the Major Generall untill *Colby-moore* Victory, and there would share in the honour of that Action too, although many miles absent from the place. After this he tels you of the reducing of some places, and leaving his men with the Major Generall (no small favour you'l say) passing many dangers in his journey, he at last arrives in *London*; where no sooner come, but he presently boggles at the Committee of *Pembrokeshire*. Then he talks of (he knows not whom) but still they are of the Committee, that sure, 'twas they that called him out of his name at the *Parliament*-doore, though none of them there: yet resolved it is, it must be they or no body. And the Lord *Mountnorris*, a person of known eminent integritie and impartialitie in the wayes of publick Justice, and opposition of tyranny and oppression (because father in law to Mr *Lort*) is brought in by the Relator in a parenthesis stuft with untruth; wherein he falsly sets down that Mr *Lort* was forced by him to a compliance with the

Parliament;

Parliament; whereas the Relator appeared not in any Service out of the Town of *Pembrook* untill after Mr *Lort* took the Nationall Covenant, who came in voluntarily to Captain *Swanley*, and was received by the Admirall and Committee, according to the Declaration of both Kingdoms, in *Febr.* 1643. But the Relation sets forth that the thing objected by the Committee, and their friends here against the Relator, is, that he is a mean man, and hath acted without Commission, not fit to be trusted; which whether true or false, let the impartiall Reader passe sentence upon perusall of this vindication. And now for a farewell, he bids defiance to his accusers in proving any disservice to the publick, though he confesses some faults, but in implicite terms. Here shall issue be joyned with the Relator, and now having run through the substance of the whole Relation, the Reader is desired to peruse the Epitome of the Relators behaviour in that County laid down briefly thus.

The manner of his Rise is already set forth; his indeavour since hath alwayes been to ingrosse plunder in all places to the advance of his private interest, whereof nothing hath come amisse of what kind soever, though contrary to Order, (*viz.*) Arms, Iron, Lead, &c. in *August* 1644. great store of Wheat, Mault, and other provision brought into the Garrison of *Pembrook*, he converts it into Bisket and drink, sels it to his own use. The like he did with Corn brought in by the Countrey for provision of *Carew* Garrison, and when he had sold it, billetted the Souldiers of that Garrison abroad on the poore adjacent Inhabitants upon free Quarter. If at any time he heard the Committee had sequestred (according to Ordinance of *Parliament*) any Malignants estate neer *Pembrook*, thither would he go with Armed men, carrie away, and sell the wood, corn, cattell, &c. in meer contempt of *Parliament*, and for his own private unjust gain. If he could learn where any Money was to be had in the neighbourhood, he commands the party, though well affected, into *Pembrook*, imprisons him untill he payes what summe he imposes. This hath he done since a Committee settled there by Ordinance, and thereby hath gotten great summes of money. At other times he playes the Freebooter, takes away all he can lay hands upon, makes men buy their Freedom, then takes them the second time, terms them Bumkins, and puts them to ransome as often as he pleases. Abuses the Committee of *Parliament*, cals them Common theeves, imprisons five of them at once, one at another time, runs at them with his Sword, strikes Admirall *Swanley* to the effusion of his Blood, while he was in Command there by Ordinance of *Parliament*; shamefully beats two Orthodox godly Ministers preferred to two Livings

vings in that County by this *Parliament*; stirs up the Souldiers to mutiny against the Committee, for Money, who with Pistols, Spanes, and Matches lighted, threaten to have their hearts blood, and after abuses their persons in severall places of the Countrey; He feasts the Cavaliers prisoners in *Pembrook* upon the Fast-day in *September* last, receives the Sacrament, and drinks himself drunk with the prisoners the same day. Another time rides up and down the Countrey between *Haverfordwest* and *Pembrook*, and presents his Pistols at all the poore people he meets in his way, compels them to fall down upon their knees and beg their lives of him, then rides on in triumph; These are some of the Relators Services, who before these Wars began had neither Lands nor Goods of value, now hath neer 400 head of Cattell, and is grown rich; yet demands foure thousand pound more of the *Parliament*, and so would injure and deceive the *Parliament* as he hath done the Countrey. All which particulars are truths that will be manifested by clear and apparent proofs upon oath, and have been with many more misdemeanours presented in Articles by the publick Agent of that County to the Honourable House of *Commons* in *July* last, and shortly after to the Honorable Committee of both Kingdoms. Now let the Reader judge whether this man hath made good his defiance of any differvice done by him to the State.

In the conclusion of his Pamphlet the Relator blushes not to term himself the mouth of that County to the *Parliament*, and desires if he hath done amisse, the Countrey may not be blamed, who have hoped they have served the Publick in serving him, *Os durum*, A mouth indeed! who can read this without blushing or indignation that knows the person or qualities of the man? There is a Gentleman (whom he pleases to traduce in his Relation) Mr *Elliot* by name, who is by generall consent of the Committee of that County chosen Agent for those parts (whose merit transcends the Relators obloquy) having lost his whole Estate in Service of the *Parliament*, his house (a fair mansion) with his household-stuffe, together with eight houses of his Tenants burnt to ashes in *August*, 1644. At *Gerrards* first coming with his Army into *Pembrookeshire*, himself and his two sons taken prisoners by the Enemy, and (himself being afterwards exchanged) his eldest Son was indited of Treason for bearing Arms against His Majestie, and adjudged at *Carmarthen* by *David Jenkins* to be hanged. This Gentleman served the *Parliament* faithfully, and hath been one of the Committee of the three Counties of *Pembrook*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan-shiers* for almost three yeers, and hath had two Sons constantly in the Service of the

Parlia-

Parliament, under Command of Major Generall *Laugharn*. The Baronet (whom the Relator traduces) gave ſufficient teſtimony of his integritie, and good affection to the *Parliament*, at the time the Earl of *Carbery* with his Forces was poſſeſt of the whole County of *Pembrook*, except *Caſtlematen Hundred* and *Pembrook* Town, by ſending a private Meſſage to the prime Gentlemen then in *Pembrook*, to deſire them ſpeedily to ſend ſome Foot to garriſon his Caſtle of *Pictown*, intimating his Gates ſhould be open to receive them, and that they might with conveniency come up by water. Which being neglected, ſhortly after the Enemy took poſſeſſion thereof for the King without his privity or conſent. To conclude, this Noble Barronett, with Mr. *Elliot* and the other two gentlemen, (*viz.*) Mr. *Lort*, and Mr. *Bowen*, ſo often mentioned in the Relation, did joyntly lay hold of the Declaration of both Kingdoms in *February* 1643. and took the Nationall Covenant, contributed to the ſervice of the *Parliament* proportionally to their abilities, and were made of the Committee for that and other Counties; wherein they have ſerved the *Parliament* with all integritie, and for that Service have had their Houſes burnt by *Gerrards* Forces, and loſt their perſonall eſtates to a greater value then any ten of the Gentrie in thoſe parts. Now let the world judge whether in theſe times of profeſſed and Covenanted Reformation, this Relator, *quondam* Mayor of *Pembrook*, be a man fit to have any truſt, power, or authority over any who deſire to be called Chriſtians; and let them who have countenanced and defended him peruſe this following Scripture:

Prov. 17. 15.

He that juſtifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the juſt, even they both are abhomination to the Lord.

At the Committee of the Houſe of *Commons* in *Parliament*, concerning plundred Miniſters, *Novemb.* 29. *Ann. Dom.* 1644.

IT *is this day ordered by the ſaid Committee, that* Nathaniel Craddock, *Maſter of Arts, a Learned and Orthodox Divine, ſhall preach twice every Lords day in the Pariſh Church of Pembrook, in the County of Pembrook, and ſhall have for his pains therein fourſcore pounds* per Annum *out of the profits and revennues of the Biſhoprick of St* Davies *to be quarterly payed. The firſt payment to begin at the Feaſt of the Annunciation of St* Mary *the bleſſed Virgin next: And the Farmors and Tenants of the ſaid Biſhoprick are hereby required to pay the ſaid fourſcore pounds* per Annum *to the ſaid Maſter* Craddock, *as they will*

will answer the contrary at their perills, and the Committee for the said County are required to see this Order observed.

Iohn White.

To the honourable Committee of the House of Commons in Parliament, concerning plundered Ministers,

The humble Petition of Nathanael Craddock, *Minister of Gods Word.*

MOst humbly shewing, that your Petitioner having for above twentie yeares continued a constant Preacher of Gods word, in the parish of Egloyskimmin in Countie of Carmarthen in South-Wales, upon the lands of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Valentia*; in which place the Petitioner did according to his poore abilities, faithfully discharge his dutie, to the good contentment of all his Parishioners, and adjoyning neighbours, as he hopeth, untill hee was by the cruell Enemy plundred of his books, and all his other goods, and forced to flie (for safe-guard of his life) into Pembroke-shire, where this Honourable Committee taking notice of his distressed condition, were pleased by their Order dated the 29 of November 1644, to appoint him to preach twice everie Lords day in the Parish Church of Pembroke, and to have fourescore pounds *per annum* out of the profits and revevenues of the Bishop of St. Davids, to be quarterly paid unto him, as by a Copie of the said Order hereunto annexed may appeare: and this Petitioner making his repaire the 24 of April 1645, to Mr. *Iohn Poyer* then Mayor of Pembroke, and in all respectfull manner acquainting him with the Parliaments designing him to be Lecturer there, desiring his countenance and

protection of him, the rather (with which I acquainted him) in that the day before I riding thorow the Towne, had a great ſtone of about three pound weight purpoſely throwne at mee, which ſtriking my horſe, I narrowly eſcaped: Hee at the verie firſt charged mee to bee a miſchievous worker in the Kingdome, revileth me, calling mee ſtinking Raſcall, and ſtinking Scab, uſing many other reproachfull and menacing ſpeeches, pulleth me from off my horſe, not only trampling my hat under his horſes feet, but uſed his uttermoſt endeavour to ride over me; not herewith contented, he draweth his ſword, and with his whole might ſmiteth me on the head, and then over the ſhoulders, and held the point of his naked ſword for ſome while to my throat, ſwearing and threatening to kill mee, if I would not go along with him; by which meanes, being in feare of my life, he enforced me againe to take horſe, and ſwearing, rageing, and reviling of me, he laboureth my horſe with his naked ſword, and thus driveth mee as faſt as my horſe was able to go before him, in ſcornfull and reproachfull manner to Pembroke. Being thither come, I took Sanctuarie in a private houſe, for ſafetie of my life, from his furie; from thence, notwithſtanding all poſſible mediation of friends, that hee would forbeare mee till the next day, being then verie faint, ſore, and feeble by his evill uſage, hee ſends, and fetcheth mee to his houſe with his Souldiers in moſt diſgracefull manner: Being come before him, and giving him all due reſpects, and ſtanding in humble wiſe uncovered before him, hee threw my hat twice at ſeverall times about the Houſe, calling me againe ſtinking Scab, with a furious and wrathfull countenance, uſing many other ignominious and threatening ſpeeches, to my great terrour and publike diſgrace; and at laſt by mediation I was diſmiſſed, and being forced for ſome time after, to keep my bed, and not able to write, I uſed the hand of another, to ſhew my ſufferings to the Parliament-Committee of that Countie, praying releefe, but could get none there; but was neceſſitated

ted to depart thence by ſhipping to London, where your Petitioner hath, and doth ſtill continue in a diſtreſſed and miſerable condition, being by the cruell beating and barbarous uſage of the ſaid *Iohn Poyer*, ever ſince verie greatly diſabled in body and mind, not only unto the publike Miniſterie, but likewiſe unto his private ſtudies, and thereby unfitting for publike employment, becoming thereby (unto his more than ordinarie griefe) verie little uſefull for the preſent in the Church of God; and however your Petitioner, moſt innocent of the leaſt offence, ſuffered all theſe injuries, and many more too tedious and irkſome to relate; yet the authoritie of Parliament was herein moſt affronted, in as much as the only cauſe of all his being thus cruelly uſed, was his ſignifying unto the ſaid then Mayor of Pembroke, the Order of Parliament for his being Lecturer there.

Wherefore hee holds himſelfe bound in dutie, to make knowne to this Honourable Committee, theſe both ſo great contempts of ſo high Authoritie, and ſo violent outrages and diſgraces cauſeleſly offered to him, Gods poore and perſecuted Miniſter, to the great ſcandall of Religion and publike Juſtice, ſo much wanting in thoſe parts; and humbly beſeecheth, that in Gods holy Name, feare and way, there may be ſuch proceeding againſt ſo notorious a Delinquent, and for vindication and reparation of your poore Petitioner, as you in your Wiſdomes and Juſtice ſhall think fit.

And he ſhall ever pray, &c.

A briefe relation of John Poyer *late Major of Pembrook, his beating Mr.* Evan Roberts *a godly Miniſter.*

MAſter *Evan Roberts* coming into Pembrook Ferrie-boat, hee ſitting in one end of the boat, and *John Poyer* in the other; after the boat had paſſed ſome part of the Channell,

high words passed betweene M. *Poyer* and the boat-men, a while after before the boat came neare the shore, *Poyer* did strike one of the boat-men divers blows, so that he drew blood out of the mans brow with his cane, which M. *Roberts* seeing, intreated M. *Poyer* not to contend with the men in the boat, least they should all miscarry; and told him, that if they offered him any injurie, he might soon right himselfe when they came to shore: so soone as M. *Roberts* had spoken thus to him, hee presently struck M. *Roberts* two or three blowes with his cane, which hee warded as well as he could, but not without some hurt, and great feare; and hasting to go out of the boat, the said *Poyer* struck him again a blow on the head, thereupon M. *Roberts* was compelled to hasten away from him, for fear of further danger.

The copy of a Letter written by a godly person to M. Nathanael Craddocke *from Pembrook, the* 28. *of October,* 1645.

WOrthy Sir, I salute you in the Lord, I hope of your kind acceptance of these my rude lines, though you might marvell, having no acquaintance with you, yet your goodnesse being such, as will not refuse any friend, that desires the furtherance and enlargement of the Gospell of Christ, and the suppressing the Enemies thereof: you were of late given us for our Pastour by that pious House of Parliament, but opposed by that vitious man who hates all goodnesse, and good men, that hee feares will reprove his wicked courses, which is abhominable, and rather growes worse then any way mends; for he that hates to obey God and his Word, will surely hate Gods Servants, and Ministers, he hath manie times

rejected

rejected the good admonitions of our reverent late deceased M. *Jesop*, he shewed his wickednesse towards him to the end. I need not repeat it, for you know it, and for your abuses, it was not onely to you, but to us who have had a great losse by his wickednesse (I meane *John Poyer*) he is the subject of my discourse, who drove you from us, and now we are left without a Teacher, and have not had a Sermon in foure or five weekes, but one the last Wednesday in September, which was used to bee our Fast-day, according to the command of Parliament, but was left quite by *Poyer* long since; but as I said before, on the last Wednesday in September, hee going out of his Office shortly, would leave some shew of piety, he thought, caused warning thereof the Lords day before, of the Fast, and a Sacrament on that Wednesday, and brought Mr. *Rud* a notable Cavalier, to preach, who commended them for keeping the Book of Common Prayer, and not using the Directory that was out, and wisht them to hold fast that Booke: So Sermon being ended, and the Sacrament, hee forgot his humiliation and feasted his Preacher, but especially some Cavalier Captaines, and Commanders, that are prisoners here, them he kept untill it was verie neere night, drinking Sack and strong Beer, (as they themselves reported) but were so drunken, that they could scarce go, but did reel in the street and ready to fall, scarce able to get to their lodging from *Poyers* house: It was a great grief to me, and some of my friends that saw it, how Gods Word and Ordinance, is made a cloak for his villany, and now he is going for London to get to be Governour of this Towne, which if he gaines, not any that beares the name of an honest Christian shall be able to live heere. Therefore I beseech you in the name and for the mercies of Jesus Christ, withstand it as much as you may, and acquaint the Parliament of his unjust carriages, and wee shall not faile in our prayers for you, and that you may be given us to the building of us in Christ, which the Lord of mercy,

for

for his Son Jeſus Chriſts ſake grant us, and keep you and us, to whoſe almighty tuition I leave you, and reſt,

Pembroke, 28. October.

Your loving Friend in the Lord.

I *Francis* Viſcount *Valentia*, doe hereby teſtifie to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, that I have known M. *Nathanael Craddocke* to be a conſtant painfull Preacher of Gods Word, upon my Lands, in the Pariſh of Egloyskimmin, in the County of Carmarthen, above twenty years, and that he hath alwaies had the reputation and eſteeme of as powerfull, religious, and godly a Preacher, both in his owne Pariſh, and in other places, as any in thoſe parts: a man of an humble and meek ſpirit, and of godly life and converſation, beyond all exception; and for ſuch a one eſteemed by all honeſt men, who know him. He was plundered of all his bookes and other goods by the enemy, and forced to fly, for the ſafety of his life, into Pembrokeſhire, where the Committee of Parliament for plundered Miniſters recommended him to be Lecturer in the Towne of Pembroke, but hee was there ſo inhumanely beaten, vilified, and reproached, as he was inforced to take ſhipping for London, where he now remaines in much want and miſerie, being (by the cruell beating and barbarous uſage which he received in Pembroke-ſhire) ever ſince very greatly diſinabled, not only unto the publike Miniſterie, in the exerciſe whereof he was verie laborious, but likewiſe unto his private ſtudies, and thereby fitting of himſelfe for publike imployment, becoming thereby (unto his more then ordinarie griefe) verie little uſefull for the preſent in the Church of God; for whoſe reliefe in his diſtreſſed condition, I am an humble ſuitor to thoſe who have power and meanes to grant

grant it, and doe conceive it cannot be better placed upon any Divine within the Dominion of Wales. In witneſſe whereof, I have heteunto ſubſcribed my hand, this firſt of October. 1645.

Fra. Valentia.

The Certificates of the honourable Sir Robert Harley, *Knight of the Bath, Mr.* Stephen Marſhall, *and Mr.* Richard Vines *concerning Mr.* Nathaniel Craddocke.

I Have long knowne M. *Nathanael Craddocke,* and am perſwaded that he is a godly man and a good preacher.

Ro. Harley.

BEing deſired to certifie my knowledge of *Nathanael Craddocke,* I can do no leſſe then certifie all whom it may concerne, that I have been acquainted with him above twenty yeares, and that while he lived in theſe parts, hee was a godly, painfull humble man, and have often heard, that he ſo continued and walked, ſince his going into Wales.

Stephen Marſhall.

I Doe know M. *Nathanael Craddocke*, to bee a verie godly man.

Richard Vines.

Imprimatur. *Gilbert. Mabbott,* Deputat. *Joh. Ruſhworth.*